



AND

## WEEKLY REGISTER.

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*The Progress of Youth.*

BY DR. JOHNSON.

THE YOUTH has not yet discovered how many evils are continually hovering about us; and, when he is set free from the shackles of discipline, looks abroad into the world with rapture; he sees an Elysian region open before him, so variegated with beauty, and so stored with pleasure, that his care is rather to accumulate good than to shun evil; he stands distracted by different forms of delight; and has no other doubt than which path to follow of those which all lead equally to the bowers of happiness.

He who has seen only the superficies of life, believes every thing to be what it appears, and rarely suspects that external splendor conceals any latent sorrow or vexation. He never imagines that there may be greatness without safety, affluence without content, jolity without friendship, and solitude without peace. He fancies himself permitted to cull the blessings of every condition, and to leave its inconveniences to the idle and to the ignorant. He is inclined to believe no man miserable but by his own fault; and seldom looks with much pity upon failings, or miscarriages, because he thinks them willingly admitted, or negligently incurred.

It is impossible without pity and contempt to hear a youth of generous sentiments, and warm imagination, declaring, in the moment of openness and confidence, his designs and expectations; because long life is possible, he considers it as certain, and therefore promises himself all the changes of happiness, and provides gratification for every desire.

He is for a time to give himself wholly to frolic and diversion, to range the world in search of pleasure, to delight every eye, and to gain every heart, and to be celebra-

ted equally for his pleasing levities and solid attainments, his deep reflections and sporting repartees.

He then elevates his views to nobler enjoyments, and finds all the scattered excellencies of the female world united in a woman, who prefers his addresses to wealth and titles. He is afterwards to engage in business; to dissipate difficulty, and overpower opposition; to climb by the mere force of merit, to fame and greatness, and reward all those who countenanced his rise or paid due regard to his early excellence. At last he will retire in peace and honour, contract his views to domestic pleasures, form the manners of his children like himself, observe how every year expands the beauty of his daughters, and how his sons catch ardour from their father's history; he will give laws to the neighbourhood, dictate axioms to posterity, and leave the world an example of wisdom and of happiness.

With hopes like these, he sallies jocund into life; to little purpose is he told that the condition of humanity admits no pure and unmingled happiness; that the exuberant gaiety of youth ends in poverty or disgrace; that uncommon qualifications, and contrarieties of excellence, produce envy equally with applause; that whatever admiration and fondness may promise him, he must marry a wife, like the wives of others, with some virtues and some faults; that if he adventures into the circle of action, he must expect to encounter men as artful, as daring, as resolute as himself; that of his children some may be deformed and others vicious; some may disgrace him by their follies, some offend him by their insolence, and some exhaust him by their profusion. He hears all this with obstinate incredulity, and wonders by what malignity old age is influenced, that it cannot forbear to fill his ears with predictions of misery.

Among other pleasing errors of young minds is the opinion of their own importance. He that has not yet remarked how little attention his contemporaries can spare

from their own affairs, conceives all eyes turned upon himself, and imagines every one that approaches him to be an enemy or a follower, an admirer or a spy. He therefore, considers his fame as involved in the event of every action. Many of the virtues and vices of youth proceed from this quick sense of reputation. This it is that gives firmness and constancy, fidelity and disinterestedness, and it is this that kindles resentment for slight injuries, and dictates all the principles of sanguinary honour.

But, as time brings him forward in the world, he soon discovers that he only shares fame or reproach with innumerable partners; that he is left unmarked in the obscurity of the crowd; and that what he does, whether good or bad, soon gives way to new objects of regard.

He then easily sets himself free from the anxieties of reputation, and considers praise or censure as a transient breath, which, while he hears it, is passing away, without any lasting mischief or advantage.

## YOUTH AND AGE.

When we are young, we busy ourselves in forming schemes for succeeding time, and miss the gratifications that are before us; when we are old, we amuse the languor of age, with the recollection of youthful pleasures or performances; so that our life, of which no part is filled with the business of the present time, resembles our dreams after dinner, when the events of the morning are mingled with the designs of the evening.

## A BULL.

SOME time since a Preacher in Ireland took notice, that the present age was the most abandoned and profligate since the existence of the world.—“Wickedness,” added he, “is now arrived at such a pitch, that we frequently see children, before they can either SPEAK or WALK, running about the streets, blaspheming their Maker!”

## New Novel.

Extracts from the BEGGAR GIRL, written by Mrs. BENNETT, authoress of the Welsh Heiress, Juvenile Indiscretions, Agnes De Courci, and Ellen Countess of Castle Howell.

ONE mild spring morning, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and whatever the reader pleases, a tall, thin disagreeable sickly looking person, then resident at a small village in Surry, rang for his servant to attend him on a promenade he was in the custom of taking under the south wall of an adjacent park.

Descending the whitesteps from his house his irritable temper was set in a flame, by the appearance of a little female mendicant, who neither standing, lying, sitting, or kneeling, contrived so to impede his steps, that it was impossible for him to pass, without her changing her posture, or being trod on.

"Get out of my way, you little Jezebel," said he, "This creature, (turning to his servant who followed him) is more plague to me than the cursed ague that has tormented me the whole winter."

From a feeble voice now issued,—"One half-penny, your good honour, to buy a bit of bread."

"Bread, you jade! you devour more bread than any three ploughmen in the parish, if you lay out all you get from me, in bread. Get out of way!"

"Oh, pray, your honour," cried the beggar girl, getting off the step, "give me one half-penny, I am very hungry, and my mamma will beat me if you don't."

"Your mamma is a drunken hussy, and you will be like her; begone I tell you; if I catch you near my house again, tell your mamma, I'll have her whipped, with you tied to her back, from parish to parish, like vagabonds as you are; hang me if I don't."

When by any extraordinary chance it so happened, that colonel Buhannun uttered a harsh expression, he was in the precise situation of many of those smart clever beings of the higher order, who, conscious that the asseverations, promises, professions, and threats, which interest, appetite, caprice, or resentment tempt them to usher into an incredulous world, are all in the yahoo style of saying the thing that is not, fancy a round oath, fiercely delivered, will enforce a belief, and inspire confidence; and the greater indeed in these cases the fiction, the more tremendous the oath. The least harshness from colonel Buhannun was really fiction; and although we shall not have many occasions to find out similarities between him and the before-said higher order of clever, smart beings, yet in instances like these when feeling and judgment were at variance, the colonel was under the necessity of blunting the one, and acceding to the other by an hearty oath.

The child having got entangled in the long piece of cloak, fell on her face with such force against a stone, that the blood gushed from her nose, mouth and ears on the path.

The colonel, on seeing the blood, exclaimed, "what has she done now?"

John looked piteously, but spoke not.

Just then a chariot passed, in which sat an elderly woman, along side of a middle-aged man—the colonel on hearing the appellation of Dr. ordered the driver to stop, and desired his master to alight.

The Doctor's companion pulled his sleeve and gave her head a toss; he was in the habit of comprehending all the dumb motions of this lady.

For the Philadelphia Repository.

## ON INFIDELITY, OR DEISM.

*O Deist! wretched Infidel! in error led,  
O stupid disbeliever, of him who bled!  
Bled for thy crimes—and still thou dost deny,  
That bless'd Redeemer, who for thee did die,  
How will thy crimes before thy eyes appear,  
When Death shall seize thee, and thou dost draw near  
TO A MOST AWFUL JUDGE!*

OF all the errors into which the weaker part of mankind have of late been led, none appear so absurd in themselves, and so repugnant to the idea of a Just and Merciful Creator, as the prevailing profession of Deism, or a total disbelief of the existence of a Mediator for the sins of mankind.

It was an admirable reply, made by Socrates, to a wild young man, who asked him, "What he would do, were there no other world but this,"—"What shall I do," replied the Sage,—"at any rate I shall be as well off as you; what will you do if there be?"

When we consider, tho' ever so slightly, the nature of man, and reflect on the important principle by which we should all be guided; that innate Monitor which is continually deciding on every action of ours thro' life—we can hardly think, we can scarce believe, that the universe contains one being, who, having read the Gospel, is dead to the belief of the existence of a Saviour, who visited the earth to atone for the errors committed by its frail inhabitants. For our own nature so plainly shews, by our proneness to sin, that our actions can never save us from eternal misery, and that it is only separated from us by a reliance on the Mediation of him who was sent to redeem the world from eternal pain.

But if there be a being on earth, whose conduct will entail on him the name of a Deist, what excuse can be offered for him! What plea can be urged for a man, who, while he confesses himself indebted for every blessing to the unbounded beneficence of the Supreme Being, acts in one continual round of disobedience to his will by the impious denial of the existence of a Mediator?

The Deist lives consistent with himself:

he looks upon this world as a place where he has been sent to live and act according to the dictates of his own will, and, consequently, let his actions be what they may, he will be received in heaven, and ranked among the holy angels.

But, surely, the man who, having experienced the efficacy of the Divine power, and who once reverently kneeled before his throne, pouring out his soul in thanks for past blessings, or imploring future benefits, is to the last degree inconsistent, when he runs from the immediate presence and Temple of his Maker, into some licentious scene of immorality, and publicly attempts to destroy the Christian Religion.\* Yet what numbers do we find, who, after endeavouring to obtain reconciliation with the Father of Mercy, plunge headlong into a vortex of vices, which they were some time before supplicating Omnipotence to obliterate and forgive.

Infatuated man! into what a ocean of misery hast thou willingly embarked! thou mayest perhaps yet a little while float upon the surface, regardless of the punishment that awaits thee—but when the King of Terrors, with his chilly hands, shall present the draught of Death, doubly embittered by a reflection of thy ill-spent life—how wilt thou deprecate the vengeance of the Almighty, and fearfully implore the mediation of that Saviour, whose existence thou hast impiously dared to deny!

*"If Death were nothing but an eternal sleep;  
"If when men die, they cease to be;  
"Returning to the barren womb of nothing  
"Whence they sprang—Then might the  
"Libertine quaff o'er his full bowl,  
"And when it was out, refill it to the brim;  
"Then might the Deist self-inflated  
"Cry aloud, THERE IS NO GOD!—  
"But that there is another World,  
"And one supremely Mighty! all  
"Nature cries aloud!*

ELAIN.

Let the Deist, therefore, carefully consider the importance of the subject—let him weigh well upon what grounds he denies the existence of a Saviour; and he will find himself in an error—then with bitterness of soul he will exclaim, in the retaliating language of Socrates,—"What shall I do if there be another world!"

H. S. R. I.

\* The person who writes for the *Temple of Reason*, a Deistical paper at New-York, it seems, has once been a preacher of the Gospel in this city.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

The following specimen of an advertisement for letting Lodgings is to be seen in Broad-street, St. Giles's:—"Hay sack, and flour to let, chicken and carrot."—It may be necessary to add, that the purport of this bill is,—"A second floor to let, kitchen and garret."

London paper.



**Congress of the United States.***Answer of the Senate to the President's Speech.*

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

**IMPRESSED** with the important truth, that the hearts of Rulers and People are in the hands of the Almighty, the Senate of the United States most cordially join in your invocations for appropriate blessings upon the government and people of this Union.

We meet you, Sir, and the other branch of the National Legislature, in the City which is honoured by the name of our late Hero and Sage, **THE ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON**, with sensations and emotions which exceed our power of description.

While we congratulate ourselves on the convention of the Legislature at the permanent seat of government, and ardently hope that permanence and stability may be communicated, as well to the government itself as to its seat; our minds are irresistibly led to deplore the death of him who bore so honourable and efficient a part in the establishment of both. Great indeed would have been our gratification, if his sum of earthly happiness had been completed, by seeing the government thus peaceably convened at this place; but we derive consolation from a belief that the **MOMENT** in which we were destined to experience the loss we deplore, was fixed by that Being, whose counsels cannot err; and from a hope that since in this seat of government which bears his name, his earthly remains will be deposited; the members of Congress, and all who inhabit the city, with these memorials before them, will retain his virtues in lively recollection, and make his patriotism, morals and piety models for imitation. And permit us to add, Sir, that it is not among the least of our consolations, that you who have been his companion and friend from the dawn of our national existence, and trained in the same school of exertion to effect our Independence, are still preserved by a gracious Providence, in health and activity to exercise the function of Chief Magistrate.

The question whether the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, shall be immediately exercised, is of great importance, and in deliberating upon it, we shall naturally be led to weigh the attending circumstances, and every probable consequence of the measures which may be proposed.

The several subjects for legislative consideration contained in your Speech to both Houses of Congress, shall receive from the Senate all the attention which they can give, when contemplating those objects both in respect to their national importance and the additional weight that is given them by your recommendation.

We deprecate, with you, Sir, all spirit of innovation from whatever quarter it may arise, which may impair the sacred bond that connects the different parts of this empire; and we trust, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom and virtue of the citizens of the United States will deliver our national compact unimpaired to a grateful posterity.

From past experience, it is impossible for the Senate of the United States to doubt of your zealous co-operation with the Legislature, in every effort to promote the general happiness and tranquillity of the Union.

Accept, Sir, our warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

**JOHN E. HOWARD.**  
*President of the Senate, pro. tem.*

**THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.**

**Mr. PRESIDENT, and  
GENTLEMEN of the SENATE.**

For this excellent Address, so respectful to the memory of my illustrious predecessor, which I receive from the Senate of the United States, at this time, and in this place, with peculiar satisfaction, I pray you to accept my unfeigned acknowledgements. With you I ardently hope, that permanence and stability will be communicated as well to the government itself, as to its beautiful and commodious seat. With you I deplore the death of that Hero and Sage, who bore so honourable and efficient a part in the establishment of both. Great indeed would have been my gratification, if his scene of earthly happiness had been completed by seeing the government thus peaceably convened at this place, himself at its head. But while we submit to the decisions of Heaven, whose councils are inscrutable to us, we cannot but hope, that the members of Congress, the officers of government, and all who inhabit the City, or the Country, will retain his virtues in lively recollection, and make his patriotism, morals and piety, models for imitation.

I thank you, gentleman, for you assurance, that the several subjects for legislative consideration, recommended in my communication to both Houses, shall receive from the Senate a deliberate and candid attention.

With you, gentlemen, I sincerely deprecate all spirit of innovation, which may weaken the sacred bond that connects the different parts of this Nation and Government, and with you I trust, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the wisdom and virtue of our citizens, will deliver our National Compact, unimpaired, to a free, prosperous, happy, and grateful posterity. To this end, it is my fervent prayer that in this City, the fountains of wisdom would be always open, and the streams of eloquence for ever flow. Here may the Youth of this extensive country for ever look up without disappointments, not only to the monuments and memorials of the dead, but to the examples of the living, in the Members of Congress and officers of Government, for finished models of all those virtues, graces, talents and accomplishments, which constitute the dignity of human nature, and lay the only foundation for the prosperity or duration of empires.

**JOHN ADAMS.**  
CITY OF WASHINGTON,  
November 26, 1800.

*Answer of the House of Representatives to the President's Speech.*

To **JOHN ADAMS**, President of the United States.

**SIR,**  
THE House of Representatives have received with great respect the communica-

which you have been pleased to make to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the present session.

The final establishment of the seat of national government, which has now taken place, within the District of Columbia, is an event of no small importance in the political transactions of our country; and we cordially unite our wishes with yours, that this territory may be the residence of happiness and virtue.

Nor can we, on this occasion, omit to express a hope, that the spirit which animated the great founder of this City, may descend to future generations, and that the wisdom, magnanimity and steadiness, which marked the events of his public life, may be imitated in all succeeding ages.

A consideration of those powers which have been vested in Congress over the district of Columbia, will not escape our attention, nor shall we forget, that in exercising these powers, a regard must be had to those events, which will necessarily attend the capital of America.

The cheerfulness and regularity with which the officers and soldiers of the temporary army have returned to the conditions of private citizens, is a testimony clear and convincing, of the purity of those motives, which induced them to engage in the public service, and will remain a proof on all future occasions, that an army of soldiers, drawn from the citizens of our country, deserve our confidence and respect.

No subject can be more important than that of the Judiciary, which you have again recommended to our consideration, and it shall receive our early and deliberate attention.

The Constitution of the United States having confided the management of our foreign negotiations to the controul of the Executive power, we cheerfully submit to its decisions on this important subject. And in respect to the negotiations now pending with France, we sincerely hope that the final result may prove as fortunate to our country as the most ardent mind can wish.

So long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interests, and disappoint the expectations of our constituents, should we, for a moment relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects. At this period it is confidently believed, that few persons can be found within the United States, who do not admit that a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country, against all foreign hostility.

The progress which has been made in the manufacture of arms, leaves no doubt, that the public patronage has already placed this country beyond all necessary dependence on foreign markets, for an article so indispensable for defence; and give us assurances, that under the encouragement which government will continue to extend to this important object, we soon shall rival foreign countries, not only in the number but in the quality of arms, completed from our own manufactories.

Few events could have been more pleasing to our constituents, than that great and rapid increase of revenue, which has arisen from permanent taxes. Whilst this event



explains the great and increasing resources of our country, it carries along with it a proof which cannot be resisted, that those measures of maritime defence, which were calculated to meet our enemy upon the ocean, and which have produced such extensive protection to our commerce, were founded in wisdom and policy. The mind must, in our opinion, be insensible to the plainest truths, which cannot discern the elevated ground on which the policy has placed our country. That national spirit, which alone could vindicate our common rights, has been roused, and those latent energies, which had not been fully known, were unfolded and brought into view, and our fellow citizens were prepared to meet every event which national honour or national security could render necessary.

Nor have its effects been much less important in other respects; whilst many of the nations of the earth have been impoverished, and depopulated by internal commotions and national contests, our internal peace has not been materially impaired—our commerce has extended, under the protection of our infant navy, to every part of the globe. Wealth has flowed without intermission into our sea-ports, and the labours of the husbandman, have been rewarded by a ready market for the production of the soil.

Be assured, Sir, that the various and important subjects, recommended to our consideration, shall receive our early and deliberate attention, and confident of your co-operation, in every measure which may be calculated to promote the general interest, we shall endeavour, on our part, to testify by our industry and dispatch, the zeal and sincerity with which we regard the public good.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

MR. SPEAKER, and GENTLEMEN of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Compelled by the habits of a long life, as well as by all the principles of society and government, which I could ever understand or believe, to consider the great body of the people as the source of all legitimate authority, no less than of all efficient power, it is impossible for me to receive this address, from the immediate Representatives of the American people, at this time and in this place, without emotions which it would be improper to express, if any language could convey them.

May the spirit which animated the great founder of this city, descend to future generations, and may the wisdom, magnanimity and steadiness, which marked the events of his public life, be imitated in all succeeding ages.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your assurance that the Judiciary system shall receive your deliberate attention.

With you, Gentlemen, I sincerely hope, that the final result of the negotiations, now pending with France, may prove as fortunate to our country, as they have been commenced with sincerity, and prosecuted with deliberation and caution. With you, I cordially agree, that so long as a predatory war is carried on against our commerce, we should sacrifice the interests and disappoint the ex-

pectations of our constituents, should we, for a moment relax that system of maritime defence, which has resulted in such beneficial effects.—With you I confidently believe, that few persons are to be found within the United States, who do not admit, that a navy, well organized, must constitute the natural and efficient defence of this country against all foreign hostility.

Those who recollect the distress and dangers to this country, in former periods, from the want of arms, must exult in the assurance from their representatives, that we shall soon rival foreign countries, not only in the number, but in the quality of arms, completed from our own manufactories.

With you, Gentlemen, I fully agree, that the great increase of revenue is a proof, that the measures of maritime defence were founded in wisdom. This policy has raised us in the esteem of foreign nations. That national spirit, and those latent energies, which had not been, and are not yet fully known to any, were not entirely forgotten by those, who had lived long enough to see in the former times, their operation, and some of their effects. Our fellow citizens were undoubtedly prepared to meet every event, which national honour or national security could render necessary. These, it is to be hoped, are secured at the cheapest and easiest rate. If not, they will be secured at more expence.

I thank you, Gentlemen, for your assurance, that the various subjects, recommended to your consideration, shall receive your deliberate attention. No farther evidence is wanting to convince me of the zeal and sincerity, with which the House of Representatives regard the public good.

I pray you, Gentlemen, to accept of my wishes for your health and happiness.

JOHN ADAMS.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, }  
NOVEMBER 28, 1800, }

#### Anecdotes.

Last spring, two farmers met each other near the market house, and after the usual salutations of—How do you?—the one said Well, friend, now we have fine moist weather, I hope every thing will come out of the earth:—"I hope not, neighbour, for I buried my wife only a fortnight since!"

A Coxcomb asked a stuttering barber's boy,—"Did you ever shave a Monkey?" "No, sir," said the boy, "but if you will s-s-s-sit down, I'll t-t-t-t-try."

Not long ago the whole of the wearing apparel and musical instruments of a professor were sold by public auction. The catalogue contained nine violins and one shirt.

Sometimes nights ago, a man, holding his horse by the bridle, while he conversed a few minutes with a friend, on attempting to remount, to his astonishment found, that a sharper had marched off with his saddle.

## POETRY.

### LINES.

*Written on seeing an Infant in its Coffin.*

AH, lovely babe! from sorrow taken,  
To enjoy the rest prepar'd  
Now this mortal frame's forsaken,  
And the solemn mandate's heard.

Now thy blooming beauty's faded,  
Thy fond looks and winning smiles,  
Are no more! since thou'rt departed,  
To escape the world's dread wiles.

Not all the skill to man e'er giv'n,  
Or Doctor's aid, could aught avail,  
Could keep thee, lovely babe, from heav'n,  
Or guard thy life 'gainst Death's assail.

How can a tender mother bear,  
This heart-disfranchising scene to view!  
How 'twill encrease a father's care,  
And wake his sufferings all anew!

Ah! what shall stop the tide of grief,  
Or stay the flowing tear!  
Nought but their little babe's relief,  
For sorrows ending here!

### FRIENDSHIP.

'TIS the soft descending rain,  
On the parch'd and russet plain,  
Which companion of the spring!  
Bids the valley laugh and sing.

'Tis the Southern wind that blows,  
Friendly, 'midst eternal snows,  
Gales that cheer the drooping sage,  
Op'ning, hopes on hopes in age.

'Tis the kind autumnal dew,  
O'er the lily's sickly hue:  
Pleas'd unknowing, and unknown,  
Thus to make the world our own.

'Tis the Sun's enlivening ray,  
Driving night's sad shade away,  
Cheering the bewild'rd swain,  
Who despair'd to live again.

### SONNET.

ON SEEING A VESSEL LEAVE THE PORT.

STARELY yon vessel sails adown the tide,  
To some far distant land adventurous bound,  
The sailor's bus' cries from side to side  
Pealing among th' echoing rocks resound.

A patient, tho'tless, much enduring band,  
Joyful they enter on their ocean-way,  
With shrou's exulting, leave their native land,  
And know no care beyond the present day.

But is the e no poor mourner left behind,  
Who sorrows for a child or husband there?  
Who at the howling of the midnight wind,  
Will wake and tremble in her boding pray'r?  
Somay her voice be heard, and Heav'n be kind,  
Sailon, proud ship, and be thy fortune fair.

### THE EVASION.

*From a London Magazine.*

When John had seditiously dar'd to exclaim,  
That in England we wanted no king,  
And was brought to the justice for uttering the same  
Thus couit'd his accusers to fling—

"Please your worship, says Jack, that I said so I  
giant.  
"And in what I affirm I'll be steady;  
"For Englishmen sorely, no Monarch can want,  
"That have such a good one already."